VANDERBILT CHECKMATED.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME DEFEATED. THE REPORT OF THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION REJECTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-A

SHARP AND PERSONAL DEBATE. The Board of Aldermen yesterday rejected the report of the Rapid Transit Commission appointed by Mayor Cooper, which laid out routes for elevated railways on Fourth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. and in the annexed district. The subject came up unexpectedly, and led to a spirited debate, in which some personal allusions were made of not a very complimentary nature.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The report of the Commissioners was sent to the Board by the Mayor with his objections to it, two weeks ago, and was referred, after some skilful manauvring, to the Street Committee, which was believed to favor the Vanderbilt project for a road from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall. This committee was instructed to hold public meetlogs, and give notice so that persons desiring to oppose the road could be heard. The committee has not held any public meeting or taken any public action on the subject. It was believed by many that it was the purpose of the committee to hold the subject in abeyance until the storm of public indignation had blown over, when it was hoped to have the Board take favorable action on the proposed routes. This plan, if such a one had been formed, was entirely overthrown yesterday. A protest from eademy of Design against the proposed Fourth Avenue Line was read and referred to the Committee on Streets, when Alderman Haughton rose and said: "I would like to ask if the Committee on Streets, to whom this whole subject was referred, has made any report." "It has not," replied the

"Then, sir, I move that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of the matter."

This motion was evidently made with the knowledge of only a few members who sat near Alderman Haughton, and it immediately attracted the close attention of the Board. Much surprise was manifested at the motion, and the opponents of the Vanderbilt road were afraid it might be the intention to discharge the committee and pass the scheme. Aldermen Roberts and Morris, the two principal epponents, thought that would be the result of the

Alderman Morris said: "I hope the committee will not be discharged, Mr. President, as the public has been given to understand that sufficient notice would be given, so that all persons interested could be heard on the subject."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Alderman Sauer, who is a member of the Street Committee, and is supposed to be the chief advocate in the Board of the new Vanderbilt scheme, said: "Mr. President, I give notice that if that motion is pressed I will expose the mover of it and those who vote with him for the motion." Flourishing his right hand menacingly at Alderman Haughton, the speaker continued: "You're governed by a consideration, and you know it!"

Alderman Morris then said; "After hearing Alderman Sauer's speech I am satisfied with the purpose of Alderman Haughton's motion, and withdraw all opposition to it."

The attack made upon Alderman Haughton by Alderman Sauer created considerable commotion in the room, and was in no wise relished by the opponents of Vanderbilt's scheme, who intended to vote to discharge the committee. As soon as Alderman Sauer sat down, Alderman Haughton jumped up excitedly and said: "I made this motion in perfect good faith, and I propose to stand by it and force a vote on it, and I dare Mr. Sauer to make any insinuations against my character."

Alderman Sauer, interrupting: "I know what you are doing this for; you're doing it for a consideration, and I know it, and can prove it. You know as well as I do what your motives are; and I repeat that you are doing this for a consideration," which latter remark he again repeated in a hissing tone as

he sat down. ALDERMAN ROBERTS'S REPLY. Alderman Haughton seemed to be astonished by the charge, and seeing the intense feeling of anger which characterized the whole bearing of his opponent, he smiled and gave way to Alderman Roberts, who asked to be heard on the matter. He "I have been a member of this Board for upward of a year and a half, and I have served in other legislative bodies; but in all my experience as a public officer I have never heard any language uttered against a mem-ber of any deliberative body such as has just been ntiered by Alderman Sauer, without some action being taken to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made. The charge made by Alderman Sauer cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. Alderman Haugiston must take cognizance of it, alike in his own interest and that of the other members of the Board cencerned. The gentleman who has made this serious charge cannot let the matter drop. He owes it to himself and to Mr. Haughton to prove what he has said. I have always opposed monopolies of every kind, and do not change my position in regard to this proposed monopoly. These monopolies are simply robbing machines that strip the citizen of everything he has. It is the highest duty of the Government to protect its subjects; and yet what do we see in this city? Acts of spoliation that cannot be paralleled elsewhere in the civilized world. The property of the citizens confiscated for the benefit of a corporation. The vested rights of the property-owners in the public streets taken from them and given to corporations. We have seen the streets thus given away, and the people of this city despoiled of their rights, and have made no effort to aid them. When the proposition was first brought before us to construct a new rapid transit road below the Harlem River, I stated my objections as clearly as possible. It was said at the time that arrangements had been made to have the report of the commissioners adopted without debate, and without allowing a hearing to the property-owners and others who would be affected. Afraid that such plans had been perfected, I used my influence to have the matter laid over until some future time. It was referred to the Committee on Streets, and instruction was given that the public be allowed a hearing. And now, having explained my position, I will return to this charge made against a member of this Board. I trust the charges are not true; indeed, I don't think they could be truthfully made against any Alderman. Nevertheless an investigation should be ordered. I don't want it to go abroad that any corrupt measures have been used to defeat this new road or to insure its indorsement by this Board. I don't want to east my vote to-day, because I don't want it said that I have been approached by any corporation or monopoly. An investigation should be had, though I don't want to make a motion to that effect-

Alderman Haughton (interrupting)-"I will move that a committee be appointed at the proper time.' Alderman Roberts-" The gentleman shows his good sense in taking that course. The motion to have the Committee on Streets discharged from the consideration of such an important matter, made at this time, may be said to have a suspicious look. Sufficient time has not been given to the committee to consider the subject. I am in favor of squelching this iniquitous scheme new, but I don't want to see it done in any unfair manner, or in a way that may give rise to such

Echeral effort among the members to obtain recognition from the Chair, but Alderman Haughton obtained the floor. He gave a contemptations look at Algerman Sauer, his Tammany opponent, and then pro-

ceeded to explain his position. "In asking for the discharge of the committee," he said, "which had charge of the project of an elevated railway from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall, I did so in perfect good faith. I represent in that motion sentiment of 99 out of every 100 inhabitants of this city. I made the motion on my own responsibility, and I intend to press it to a vote. I want this Board now to set its seal of condemnation on that infamous scheme. The people have deluged this Board with remonstrances against the proposed road, and it is time we gave heed to them. Who asked for this road ? Is it to be run in the interest of the citizens, or is it to be made a part of the great chain of monopolies that are now under the control of the one great monopolist of the age! There does not seem to be any limit to the impudence of this man Vanderbilt, who, notwithstanding all the privileges he has got, now tries to take away from us another of our avenues. I would teach this man that, if he can buy up the Legislature of this State, he cannot do the same thing with this Board. I did not suppose when I made this motion that I would be attacked, but as I have been, I promise to afford this Board ample satisfaction at the proper time of the purity of my motives. This fight between the monopolies and the people must come sooner or later, and when it does it will transcend in importance any political issues that have ever come up. If my colleagues stand firm, I hope and trust that we will to-day send this job back to the Grand Central Depot, where it originated, and then we will be able to say that the power of the people is greater and stronger than all of Vanderbilt's millions. In regard to the charges made against me, I will say that I am as well known as any member of the Board.

and have just as much regard for my reputation.

"My reasons for asking the discharge of the com-

mittee are that the scheme for the proposed elevated road on Fourth-ave, is an infamous one, and delays are dangerous where rich and powerful corporations have to be dealt with, and particularly where a corporation is so powerful as to rule the Legislature and shape the legislation of the Commonwealth. The impression has gone abroad that Vanderbilt is to have a road through Fourth-ave, at any cost. He cares not, it is said, for the opposition of the people, of the corporate anthorities; the road must be built in order to satisfy the craving for power and fortune of the Vanderbilt dynasty. Why, Mr. President, I can bardly go anywhere on the street that I am not asked how much Vanderbilt is to give the members of this Board for passing favorably on his proposed road. In echo I can even hear them now. This is very unpleasant, to say the least. The Committee on Streets has had the matter in charge for two weeks, but it has done nothing. Why has it not acted promptly and given this Board an opportunity to refute these charges and insinuations? It has not delayed because of want of time. Why the committee has acted in this way is more than I can tell. And now let me allude to an inportant and significant fact. Has any man, or any body of men, appeared before the Mayor or petitioned this body for the construction of that road. Not a single taxpayer has raised his feeble voice in favor of it. On the other hand, a body of men representing all classes of people appeared before the Mayor the day the report was made public to protest against the scheme. Since then numerous delegations and bodies of men have entered their protest against the scheme. Since then numerous delegations and bodies of men have entered their protest against the scheme. Since then numerous delegations and bodies of the Street Committee to understand that, although I am poor, I am honest. I want my character searched from the top to the bottom, and I defy any man to find anything against me. And just there, in the language of the boys, is wher I lay over the common political tricksters who make a trade of politics. My metion was not made for the purpose of insulting any member of the committee. I am not particular about office, When it comes along, if it suits me I will take it, otherwise I attend to any own private business, for I've got a business to attend to, and that is more than some who make politics a business can say."

An INVESTIGATION DEMANDE not, it is said, for the opposition of the people, of the corporate anthorities; the road must be built

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED

"A man who makes such a charge as that brought against me," continued Mr. Haughton, "would naturally be supposed to have some proof to substantiate it. He ought not to attempt to stab my charaster in this way without full proof to sustain him. I would like the gentleman to come out here now and tell all he knows or pretends to know in relation to what he says. Let him sustain himself before his colleagues and the other gentlemen present. The charge has been publiely made, and I think I am justified in asking I a public hearing of the proof, if any such there be."

The speaker stopped, as if to give Alderman Sauer an opportunity to reply, but the latter was apparently oblivious to the searching glances of his colleagues. After waiting some time, Alderman daughton continued:

colleagues. After waiting some time, Alderman Haughton continued:

"And now, as I cannot induce the person who made the charges to substantiate them, I will give him all the opportunity he may desire to do so in the future. I not only ask but I misst upon having a committee of investigation, and I ask the privilege of naming as the committee Aldermen Roberts, Morris, Perley, Fink and Keenan."

"The newliter was appropried as named by Aldericrmen Roberts, Morris, Pericy, Pink and Reconstitute.
The committee was appointed as named by Alderman Haughton, although its members are all political opponents and some of them personal enemies. Five committee was empowered to send for persons and papers. During his remarks Alderman Haughand papers. During his remarks Alderman Haughton, when speaking of making politics a mode of life, and when referring to political tricksters, faced his opponent Sauer, but the latter took no notice of him. Alderman Sauer, in continuing the debate, said: "It's an unusual thing to move for the discharge of a committee on such short notice. It was generally understood that we would take no action on the matter until October. I am not committed one way or the other, but I think it would be well to sift the matter to the bottom. If the proposition is a good one, let us adopt it. What good will it do to discharge the committee? There are 50,000 people who want to be heard on this matter." I he speaker then paused in apparent doubt as to what he should say next, when he added in a low tone, "Of course, I don't know whether witnesses could be got to prove positive facts in regard to what I said, but—"

"No, no," exclaimed Alderman Haughton. "that

"No, no," exclaimed Aiderman Haughton, "that won't do. The charges were publicly made and I want you to prove them. I shall hold you respon-

"I am responsible here or anywhere else to you," retorted Alderman Sauer.

GENERAL DEBATE. Alderman Shells was the next speaker. "I am not in favor of monopolies," he said. "If there ever were such they are the elevated roads now in in existence, which charge 10 cents to ride two blocks even. I see it stated in the press that Vanderbilt will carry passengers from the

Harlem River to the Battery for 5 cents. If that be true, we want such a road," Alderman Roberts-"I would like to know exactly what is the object of Alderman Haughton in asking for a discharge of the committee. Is it to reject the

plan or to pass it ?"

Alderman Haughton—"My object is to move for the rejection of the infamous scheme. Delays are Alderman Sheils-"What does he means by 'de-

lays are dangerous,' I would like to know."
Alderman Haughton—"You ought to know."

Loud laughter. Tod ought to know."
Alderman Roberts—"When I attempted to speak
against the scheme, two weeks ago, I was called to Adderman koperts—When I attempted to speak against the scheme, two weeks ago, I was called to order by Alderman Sauer and promptly ruled out of order by the president, although I was entirely n order. I think this scheme should never have some before this Board. I think this motion is come before this Board. I think this motion is made in concert with others. It cannot be that Alderman Haughton is so ignorant of the sentiment of this Board as not to know the result of his motion. Even when voting against this scheme, I am in doubt if it be not a vote in favor of perpetuatam in doubt if it be not a vote in favor of perpetuating the two infamous monopolies now in existence. I do not sympathize with the attack on Vanderbilt. If I attacked anyone specially it would be the man who, as Governor, got the law passed foisting the present monopolies on us, and then got his friends to take up the franchise, and with him outrageously water the stock, whereby he cleared \$2,000,000."

Alderman Mott—"I desire to apoligize for my alleged mistake in ruling Alderman Hoberts out of order. The subject is of momentous importance to the residents of the amnexed district. If you reject the report the whole work of the Commission will be void. We can reject one portion of the proposed routes without trejecting the others. I am sorry to see the press has stated that, if this report is adopted, it will be by members who have Vanderbilt's money in their pockets."

It is complete robbery to put an elevated road in front of any man's door without paying him for the damage. It is ridiculous to say that Vanderbilt will reduce fares and offer competition. Has he ever done sof. When he has succeeded in breaking down opposition? He has always charged 16 cents to Harlem River, and when we allowed him to run his freight tracks through the streets he immediately raised his rates. It is everywhere thrown up in our faces that \$500,000 will be paid us for this franchisse. It is everywhere thrown up in our faces that \$500,000 will be paid us for this franchisse. It don't believe any member of this Board can be bought for one dollar. [Laughter.] Let us throw this stigma back on the Rapid Transit Commission, where it belongs."

Alderman Mott thought it would be too bad to reject the whole of the report, on account of the annexed district. Alderman Roberts said the millions of dollars of damage caused by the present roads was all for the benefit of property-owners in the annexed district.

THE VOTING.

Alderman Jacobus and others spoke in opposition. The motion to discharge the committee was carried by the following vote:

Yeas-Aldermen Burns, Carroll, Finck, Foster, George Hall, Robert Hall, Haughton, Hyatt, Jacobus, Kenney, Kiernan, Morris, Perley, Roberts, Stewart and Strack-16.

Nays-President Mott, Aldermen Cavanagh, Kee nan, Sauer and Sheils-5. Alderman Jacobus then moved that the report of

the Rapid Transit Commissifn as sent to the Board e rejected. Aldermen Perley moved as an amendment to re-

Aldermen Perley moved as an amendment to reject that part only which referred to the roads on Fourth-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st. The amendment was lost, 15 to 6; Aldermen Perley, Mott, Cavanagh, Keenan, Sauer and Shells voting for it. The motion to reject the whole report was then adopted, 16 to 5, the same vote as that on the motion to take the subject from the Committee on Streets, Alderman Sheils asked to be excused, but the Board refused to excuse him. A motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 17 to 2, which effectually ends the matter.

It is said that the Rapid Transit Commissioners claim that the action of the Board is illegal or void because of some technicality.

THE LATEST MASTODON.

ADDITIONAL BONES FOUND-THE SKELETON ONE OF THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND EVER DISCOVERED. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 8 .- The work of digging up the land of Hugh Kelly, at Little Britain, for the purpose of recovering the remaining bones of the skeleton of the mastodon, was continued yesterday Three more ribs and the first joint of the imperfect hind leg were discovered. Late in the afternoon operations had to be suspended, as in digging the trench three springs of water found their way through the ground and flooded the excavation. No more digging will be done until the water has been pumped out of the trench, which will take a day or more. About 200 bones have been recovered up to the present time. To make the skeleton complete, the pelvis, a shoulder blade, clavicle, and one or two small bones belonging to the feet are only lacking. It is hoped these will be found before the end of the week. Under the directions of Dr. F. B. Sheldon, of Washing-

Under the directions of Dr. F. B. Sheldon, of Washing tonwille, the principal bones have been put together. Dr. Sheldon says the bones are in a wonderful state of preservation, and that the skeleton will be nearly, if not quite as perfect as any in the country, and much the largest.

Mr. Kelly has been offered \$1,000 for the bones just

THE JEANNEITE SAILS FOR THE POLE.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE HARBOR OF SAN FRAN-

CISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 .- The Arctic exploring yacht Jeannette sailed this afternoon. Long before the hour for her departure the pier-heads and ships along the city front, and the hill-tops were crowded with spectators, and the bay was lively with yachts and steamers. Some delay occurred, and it was not until 4 p. m. that the order to weigh anchor was given. Convoyed by the steam-tugs Millen, Griffith and Rabbon, and the city fire-tug Governor Irwin, and attended by the entire yacht squadron, all bearing full loads of spectators, the Jeannette steamed slowly down the harbon tors, the Jeannette steamed slowly down the harbor amid the dipping of flags, the screaming of steam-whistes and saintes of ten guns from Fort Foint. The Jeannette is deeply laden with coal and stores, and her progress was so slow that it was not until half-past 6 that she got outside the heads. Here she stopped a few minutes while the wife of Lieutenant De Long was transferred to the yacht Frolic. Steamers and yachts in abundance then passed under the stern of the Jeannette, the crowds cheering at De Long and the expedition. The Jeannette's engines again started, and, in company with the schooner Fannie A. Hyde, which goes to Behring's Sea as a coal and provision tender, she steamed seaward.

FATAL FALL FROM A TRAIN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 8.-A passenger on the Eric train No. 3, going West last night, was seen to leave the palace car, bareheaded, between Middictown and Port Jervis, and passengers noticed at Owego that he had not returned. His hat, cont and shoes were found in his seat. The conductor snoes were found in his seat. The conductor telegraphed to Pert Jervis, and the Orange County Express for New-York this morning picked up the body near Otisville. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Papers on the body showed the name of Frederick W. Watkins, and a card was found with the following name and address; "Fred. W. W. Watkins, C. E., 118 East 115th-st, New-York." A ticket to Bath, N. Y., was also found.

It was learned upon inquiry at No. 118 East ne-hundred-and-fifteenth-st, that the card found on the body was that of the dead man's son, who bears the same name and lives at that number. Mr. Watkins, sr., was about seventy-one years of age, was a tailor by was about seventy-one years of age, was a tanor by trade, but had not been in business for several years. At the lime of his death he was on his way to Bath, where he intended to spend the Simmer. He left New-York on Monday by the 7 p. m. train on the Eric Road. There is nothing in the man's habits or circumstances to suggest the possibility of suicide.

A REQUIEM FOR THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

PROVIDENCE, July S .- A pontifical requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the French Prince Im-perial was solemnized at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Newport, this morning by the Right Rev. Bishop Hendricken. The altar was draped in mourning and adorned with brilliant lights and a profusion of costly lace. The church was full, notwithstanding the heavy rain. Among the attendants were Colonel Jerome Napoleon Benaparte and family, and Charles Benaparte, of Baiti-

THE STRANGE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 8.-Great excitement prevails here over the supposed murder of Mis Dooley by a tramp who was entertained by the young Dooley was found dead in her bed, with evidence of fo-play. The girl's parents deny that she was murdere and claim that her death was caused by heart diseas A medical examination will be had.

A BURGLARY AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July S .- The Summer resitence of John N. A. Griswold has been ransacked by burglars. The family being absent, the amount of property stolen cannot be ascertained.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FINE CROPS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—Reports from all portions of the State give promise of exceptionally fine crops.

ADMIRAL GODON BURIED.
PHILADELPHIA, July S.—The body of the lattear admiral Godon was interred in the family vanit at Lau et al. Hill Cemetery to day, a detachment of marines from ague Island acting as escort.

League Island acting as escort.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July S.—The Virginia
Educational Convention met this morning at the Hampton
School. Addresses were delivered by General S. C. Armstrong
and Captain James Barron Hope.

IN CAMP FOR TEN DAYS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July S.—The Richmond
Blues, Captain John S. Wise, numbering sixty-five mee, arived here this evening, and go into camp for ten days. A
sarge party of triends accompany them.

THE EFFORT TO SAVE BUZZELL FROM THE GAL-

CONCORD, N. H., July S.—The hearing upon the petition for commutation of the sentence of Buzzell, the Ossiper murderly, was held by the Governor and Counsel link forecom. No persons were admitted to the chamber except the counsel, a low gentlemen whom the Council designated, and members of the press.

A FLOURISHING SOCIETY OF YOUNG MEN. CINCINNAIL, July S.—The sixth convention of the German Young Men's Christian Associations of America met airs to day, it being the first to which only bona-fide delegates are admitted. The annual reports gave marked evidence of he growth of the erganization.

blame. Information has been received of pistol shots heard in the seminary grounds at a late hour that night, and two men who were seen going out of them have not been

NO FRESH DISCOVERY.

RETURN AND COMPLETE VINDICATION OF YOUNG STUCKE-HIS STORY TO THE POLICE-INQUIRIES AMONG GUN MAKERS.

An explanation of the mysterious death of John F. Seymour seemed, last evening, to be as far off as ever. The police devoted Monday to the investigation of the theory that the man was struck by a stray bullet fired by a student from one of the seminary buildings. The youth who was thought to have fired the shot, the detectives learned, had left for Washinton Sunday evening with his tutor, W. D. Frisby. Yesterday morning the two arrived in New-York, and during the forenoon Captain Ryan questioned them closely as to the shots which the young man, Paul Stucke, was reported to have fired on the night before the Fourth. Stucke is a nice looking young fellow, sixteen years old, who is preparing for college under the direction of Mr. Frisby, a deacon in Trinity Church. He hopes to enter Harvard in a year or two, and is said to be a clever boy in his studies. For several years he has been the leading soprano singer in the boy choir of Trinity Church. He lives on Jersey City Heights with his mother, but while preparing for college for the last year he has spent much of the time with his tutor, who had a room in the Theological Seminary Building. The room is on the north side of the westernmost building of the two that stand on the grounds, and is in the second story above the basement. The room is to the east of the centre of the building and looks obliquely on the spot where Mr. Seymour's body was found. The distance from the room to that spot is about thirty or forty yards. Frisby and his pupil occupied this room together.

YOUNG STUCKE'S STORY.

The story which Stucke told Captain Ryan about his pistol firing on Thursday night, when he was seen in the window by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Putnam and Mrs. Harris, who live opposite the grounds, and which he subsequently told to a TRIBUNE reporter was as follows: "On July 1, I bought on Broadway, a small 22-calibre nickel-plated Colt's revolver with seven chambers. I also got two boxes of cartridges, one box of loaded ones and one of blank cartridges. The blank cartridges were the only ones that I fired off from the seminary building. On the evening before the Fourth I was sitting in Mr. Frisby's room, and Mr. Frisby was there with me. It was about 8:30 or a little before 9 o'clock when I took the pistol and put in it four blank cartridges. Mr. Frisby was careful to examine the cartridges as they were being placed in the chambers. At 9 o'clock I fired one of the charges into the stone buttress, which is a few feet to the right of the window as one looks out of it, and is in the opposite direction from where the body of Mr. Seymour was found. I am left-handed, and faced the eastern end of the yard at the time the shot was fired. A few minutes after I went down stairs, and called Dr. Gorgas of Bellevue Hospital, who was a guest of one of the students. He was in a room the door of which was near the window at the North end of the entry on the first floor. I had carried the pistol down stairs in my band, having jokingly told Mr. Frishy that I would answer the salutes that were being fired across the street. When Dr. Gorgas came into the entry, I leaned from the north entry and with the pistol in my left hand -the revolver is a self-cocker-in the direction of the pump, which is a few feet in the rear of the building. It was at this time that I was seen by the ladies opposite. I had on a straw hat. The time when this was done was just at 9:15; for as Dr. Gorgas left the room in which he was he looked at the clock and observed the time of the evening. Moreover, I am positive that the gas in the hall was lighted for some time after, and the lights are always turned off at 10 o'clock. I am positive that the cartridges were blank, for we examined them as they were put in, and Mr. Frisby had examined all that were in the box so as to avoid the possibility of an accident. We then went up stairs, and naturally I cleaned the

pistol, there being nothing in it." THE CLEW ABANDONED. "The afternoon of the next day," continued the wouth, "the Fourth of July, I went to Manhattan Beach, taking the revolver and the box of ball carttridges. I went to the extreme eastern end of the island and fired for some time. There were several others down there firing revolvers. On Saturday afternoon I went home to Jersey City, and left the revolver there with my brother. It was then clean and unloaded. I returned to the seminary Saturday evening, and on Sunday evening Mr. Frisby and I left for Baltimore, where we intended to stop over Monday, and then go to Washington in the evening. We had planned the trip several weeks ago, and the possibility of there being any connection between the blank cartridges that I fired on Thursday evening and the death of Mr. Seymour an hour or two later never occurred to us. While in Baltimore Monday afternoon, Mr. Frisby regived a telegram from J. B. Draper which read as follows: 'Bishop Seymour says return with Paul immediately. Necessary for investigation of shooting Thursday night. No blame attached.' Last night we started home, and arrived here shortly before 7 a, m. On the evening of Thursday we heard firing at intervals all around the vicinity of the grounds.

This story, told with frankness and without hesitation, and corroberated in every particular by Mr. Prisby, compelled Captam Ryan to admit that there was no reason to suspect that Mr. Seymour was accidently shot by Paul Stucke. The question of time was an important one, and it was regarded as fortunate that the hour of the evening at which the four shots were fired was observed. It is generally agreed that Mr. Seymour did not leave the house until 10 p. m. or perhaps a litthe officers think, pretle later, and this, cludes the possibility that he was shot by a ball that might possibly have been accidentally placed in Stucke's revolver. The revolver itself was in Jersey City yesterday morning, and Stucke was obliged to go home after it. When given to Captain Ryan was found to contain four ball cartridges which Stucke said his brother must have put in the chambers, because the pistol, when he returned from Manhattan Beach, was empty, and was left at home in the same condition. Captain Ryan took the pistol to several of the

oldest houses that deal in firearms down town, and made inquiries in regard to the distance which such a pistol would carry, and also in regard to the bit of rubber that was found with the built in Mr. Seymour's back. Said Captain Ryan yesterday afternoon: "I have been to the Remington and Winchester stores down town and can find no 22-calibre cartridge that has a rubber band around it. I have taken one of the cartridges from Stucke's revolver and there is nothing of the kind in it. I find that many of these parlor

rifles, two or three feet long, are sold and that they throw a bullet of the same size as that which killed Mr. Seymour a distance of 300 yards with sufficient force to kill a man. They are sold in all of the gun stores of the city, and are chiefly used to kill cats and squirrels. The label on the box in which Stucke's cartridges were bought bears the phrase 'For long or short cartridges.'"

NOT FULLY EXPLAINED.

"So far as the woman in white is concerned," said the Captain in answer to another question, "I do not know her name. She saw Bishop Seymour, who is unwilling to give me her name, so that I cannot find out about the report that she saw Mr. Seymour coming out of the house just as she and her son were leaving the grounds. This was at about 10 p. m., she says. I am anxious to know more about this son, and I expect this will be brought out at the inquest when we shall learn all about the mysterious woman. I have learned another fact to-day in regard to a Mrs. Berri, who lives at No. 448 West Twentieth-st. -the same house in which Stucke boarded. She says that at about 11 p. m., Thursday evening, she heard three sharp reports in the direction of the Seminary, apparently near where the body was found a few hours later. She saw one flash of a pistol on the same spot. She had been sitting on her stoop for about two hours, from 10 to 12 that evening. It turns out that there were many shots fired in the vicinity of the Seminary on that night—shots that seem to have been fired around and even into the

Two of the theological students who room in the Two of the theological students who room in the same building with Stucke and Frisby, and who are intimate with them, supplemented the story which Stucke told Captain Rvan with some facts of interest. One of them, J. W. Elliott, who boards in the same bouse with Stucke about the danger of having a pistol around, and of firing it out of the window, and he replied that he never shot bullets with it. Stucke offered to lend the revolver to a little boy in the house where we board, but he was always regarded as a very careful boy. At 10 oclock I heard three shots fired in rapid succession by some one apparently across the street."

A. W. Pierce, another student, said: "As I under-

shots fired in rapid succession by some one apparently across the street."

A. W. Pierce, another student, said: "As I understood the matter. Stucke wanted to fire the three shots from Frisby's room, but the latter was not willing, so that when Stucke went down stairs to call Dr. Gorgas up to have some lunch, he fired the shots out of the entry window directly into the ground. The people who were on Twenty-first-st. were right in thinking they saw some one at the window who was firing a revolver. About 10 o'clock, after I had gone to bed, I heard another shot that seemed to be very near—so near, in fact, that I thought Paul had fired another shot from his window, which is next to mine."

POLICE THEORIES.

Detectives Dorsey, Cairns and others, were around the grounds in the afternoon talking with the students and with everyone who would be likely to have any information bearing on any of the possible theories. The police still maintain that the probabilities point toward the stray shot theory, and they yesterday spent much time in talking with experts in firearms, in order to learn the distance that a 22-calibre revolver would carry and produce death, and in regard to the rubber that was found with the bullet. Said Detective Dorsey yesterday, "I have talked with an expert in Smith & Wesson manufacturing, and he says that a pistol of that size would earry 150 or 200 feet and kill a man without doubt. Of course everything would depend on the finish of the bore and the length of the barrel. I can't find any 22-calibre cartridges with any rubber around them, and the experts say that no such cartridges are made now-a-days for that sized pistol. During the war they used to be made, but they are not now manufactured, it is said. The Winchester rifle people said they would'nt like to take a chance from a stray 22-calibre bullet from a pistol carrying such a ball, even at a distance of 600 feet. If a man were struck in a vital spot, it is said that a shot at that distance would probably prove fatal." that a 22-calibre revolver would carry and produce

POSITION OF THE BODY WHEN FOUND. There seems to be some difference of opinion mong those who were first on the scene, as to the position in which the body was found. Bishop and Mrs. Seymour, it is stated on good authority, agree that the body lay with the face upward when it was found. One of the officers who was attracted to the spot by Mrs. Seymour's cries says that the man lay on his back, but that he did not seem to have fallen in that position. L. Harris, of No. 449 West Twenty-first-st., who was one of the first to reach the fence and view the body, which was directly opposite his house, says that the body was lying on the left side of the face, Dr. Cushman, who examined the body at the Sixteenth Precinct, says that if anyone bad turned teenth Precinet, says that if anyone had turned the body on its back it would have been necessary to put the hands under the chest, as the man was heavy, and the marks of blood would in all probability have been left on the hands. In speaking of other phases of the case, Dr. Cushman said: "When I arrived at the grounds I asked the Bishop what the trouble was, and he said his brother had been murdered or killed in some way. I then went to find the body, and it had been removed. I think that the man was tabled by a tramp or by some one as he was sitting in some way. I then went to find the body, and it had been removed. I think that the man was killed by a tramp or by some one as he was sitting on the grass or as he was rising from a sitting position. The only other theory is that he was shot by some long range pistol in the hands of some of the neighbors. It is not impossible that he was felled by the blow on the nose that seems to have crushed his hat; and then was shot as he attempted to rise. If the blow had been a swelling and more discoloration. But death might have followed a few moments after the blow, in which case the internal bleeding would have left the nose just as it is now. The wound was a cleanly cut one and, as I remember it, the wad looked like a bit of some soaked woolen texture. There is no basis for the suicide theory. The wound seems to have been made at short range, and by some one who was above Mr. Seynour."

There are not a few who have followed the case who believe that the only remaining clew that is

There are no a two who be here that the only remaining clew that is worth investigating is that of the two unknown men who are said to have been seen in the grounds late Thursday evening. The theological students will appear at the inquest. Coroner Flanagan said last night, in refutation

Coroner Flanagan said last night, in resultation of the rumors that the inquest would be hastened, that it certainly would not be held to-day, and very likely not even to-morrow.

A NAVAL OFFICER MISSING.

Information was sought last night at Police Headuariers about Joseph Reichman, a second-heunant of the United States ship New-Hampshire, who is missing from the house of his uncle at No. who is missing from the house of his uncle at No. 2,223 Third-ave. It was said that Mr. Reichman had come to this city from his station at Port Royal, on a two-weeks leave of absence, to serve as a recorder at a court-martial to meet to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On Monday he left his uncle's house to go to Morrisiana, and had not since been seen. He had with him a considerable sum of money and is a stranger in the city.

A LARGE FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 8. - At 7:30 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's playing mill on Scranton-ave, and spread rapidly, destroying the Variety Iron Works, the Atlantic and Great Western freight depot, the two story building occupied by Rust, King & Clint, lumber dealers, and a large King & Clint, lumber dealers, and a large quantity of rough and unfinished lumber belonging to different yards. A brisk wind was blowing, and only by great exertions was the free brought under coutrol. At one time it bid fair to bury both sides of Seranton-ave, from the swing bridge to the Atlantic passenger depot. The loss on the Variety from Works is \$35,000 to \$40,000, insurance \$16,000; loss on J. T. Denham's planing-mill, \$20,000; insurance, \$3,000; loss of Wood, Perry & Co., on timber, \$15,000 to \$20,000, fully insured. The loss of freight in the Atlantic freight depot was light. The loss on buildings is about \$20,000.

FAIRFIELD CELEBRATES A CENTENARY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conu., July 8 .- To-day Fairfield celebrated the centennial anniversary of the burn-ing of that town by the British troops under General Tryon. The exercises took place on the green fronting the Court-House, and consisted of a salute to the flag, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Relyes, the singing of a commemoration hymn, an interesting address by the Rev.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BISMARCK'S TARIFF PASSED.

THE BRITISH LIBERAL LEADER REPUDIATED BY ONE OF HIS OWN PARTY-A SIBERIAN TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED.

Prince Bismarck's labors have been crowned with success. The new Imperial tariff has passed the Reichstag, and for the most part will go into effect at the beginning of next year. In the British House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, a leading Liberal, has repudiated the leadership of the Marquis of Hartington. The Prince of Bulgaria has received an enthusiastic reception at the Capital of his dominion. Irkutsk, Siberia, was nearly destroyed by the recent fire.

THE GERMAN TARIFF ADOPTED.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 8, 1879. On the third reading of the Tariff bill in the Reichstag, it was flually resolved, on motion of Count Stolberg Wernigerode, that the tariff on flour and fats shall come into force immediately; the tariff for grain and wood on the 1st of October, and for all other articles on the 1st of Jaouary, 1880. This arrangement postpones the change in the tariff on the bulk of the articles for three months. Count Stobberg Wernigerold pointed out that the preparations would not be sufficiently advanced for the enforcement of the complete fairiff on the 1st of October. The provisional imposition of the new import duties on tobacco and petroleum has been gazetted. The Reichstag has adopted the clause in the tariff singleting imports from countries treating German productions unfavorably to an increase of 50 per cent on the duties provided by the new tariff. The Government originally demanded that such duties be doubled. shall come into force immediately; the tariff for grain

THE PANAMA CANAL SCHEME.

M. de Lesseps stated at the last meeting of the Geographical Society that he does not think the total exceed 250,000,000 francs [about \$50,000,000]. He endeayored to explain to the meeting that the difficulties of the work were not so formidable as those which had to be overcome in the construction of the Su z Canal, as a railway already exists along the common the proposed Panama Canal, with a large town at each extremity. He also said that the cautien money, 2,000,000 frances [about \$400,000], required by Venezuela, had been already paid.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, Tuesday, July 8, 1879.

A scene in the House of Commons last night has caused much sensation. A section of the Liberals have already obtained from the Government Liberals have already obtained from the Government great restrictions on the practice of flogging in the Army and Navy. Despite this, they have endeavered, by obstruction, to force a total apolition of corporal punishment in the service. The Marquis of Hartington repudiated all responsibility for their action. Mr. Chamberlain, member for Eirmingham, amidst Radical cheers, said: "The Marquis of Hartington, who was formerly the leader of the Opposition, is now only the leader of a section." SPAIN THREATENS SANTO DOMINGO.

Madrid, Tuesday, July 8, 1879. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minster of Foreign Affairs stated that he had ordered two

frigates to prepare to support the protest of Spain against the action of Santo Domingo. Sefar Castelar demanded that the Government insist upon the sum-mary punishment of the authorities of Puerto Plata. IRKUTSK NEARLY DESTROYED. LONDON, Tuesday, July 8, 1879. A St. Petersburg dispatch says the latest

official telegram states that the houses of fourteen out of fifteen wards, forming the most important part of franck, Siberla, were destroyed by the fire of the 4th inst., and many of the inhabitants are homeless. THE BELGIAN KING MENACED AGAIN. BRUSSELS, Tuesday, July 8, 1879. A fresh placard has been found on the walls of the Palace of Justice, threatening the life of the King

if he ratified the bill which was recently passed by the Belsian Parliament, depriving the clergy of the control of elementary education. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA AT TIRNOVA.

TIRNOVA, Tuesday, July 8, 1879. Prince Alexander has arrived here. His re-

ception was one of indescribable enthusia THE MEXICAN MUTINEERS SUBMIT.

HAVANA, July 8 .- Additional advices from tad, the crew of which mutinied, returned to Vera Cruz on the 30th of June, and surrendered to the authorities. There were several dead boiles and prisoners on board, some of the crew having made a counter revolt out at sea. Mexico announce that the Mexican war vessel Liber-

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 8, 1879. The appointment of General Ignatioff as Provisional The Bristish Commisioners have made strong repre sentations to Aleko Pacha, Governor-General of Roumelia, concerning his unsatisfactory administration. Serious disturbances have broken out below the town

of Bhamo in Upper Burmah.

The Daxbury and St. Pierre section of the French cable has been repaired, and is working all right now.

Kate Webster, the Irish servant girl who was tried for the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. It was ascertained that Mrs. Thomas's body was holled and thrown into the Thames, and that the head of the murdered woman was desiroyed by burning. The Swiss Government has paid \$600,000 to the St.

Gothard Tunnel Company, which have been bithered withheld on account of the terms of the contract not being observed. The tunnel will be completed in a few months. A dispatch to The Daily News, from Rangoon says the

cholera among the British troops at Thayetmyo is The United States steamer Alliance sailed from South-

ampton to-day for Flushing.

The Manchester market is again disturbed by reports of monetary difficulties.

DISCUSSING EDUCATION IN A TENT.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE HOLDS ITS FIFTIETH AN-NUAL MEETING IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., July 8 .- The fifueth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction began; this morning in a pavilion, erected near the Fabyan House, which was tastefully decorated with Fabyan House, which was tastefully decorated with flars and had an evergreen motto over the stage, viz; "Incepimies non flatimies." The exercises open d with a song by Mrs. J. Houston West, prayer by President Huriburt, of Middlebury College, and a song by Mrs. West. Committees were then chosen. Judah Dana, of Castleton, Vt., delivered an address on "The old and new methods in teaching." Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Cone, made an address on neglected and destinate children, and Professor Tnatcher, of Yale College, commented on the address. A lesson in writing, by James W. Webster, of Boston, completed the morning session. The evening session of the Institute opened with the reading of a paper on piece-work, by John Hamcock, of Onto, and closed with singing and reading on different subjects.

THE BOOKS OF THE LITTLE PITTSBURG.

DENVER, Col., July 8 .- In the case of Foss and Hunter against the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Company, Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, has declined to grant an injunction, or appoint a receiver, but has ordered that the company make sworn monthly returns of its earnings, that one-fifth be denosit-ed in court and that the complainants be permitted to examine the books at the mines.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTEEN VICTIMS OF A RECENT STORM.
RED WING, Minn., July S.—Four more victims of
the destruction of the Orphan Asylum, at Vasa, by storm have
died, making thirteen in all.

died, making thirteen in all.

AN EXPENSIVE SUNDAY FOR CERTAIN BARKEEP.

BRS.

RICHMOND, Va., July S.—In the Hustings Court to day two of the leading barkeepers of this city, indicted for violating the Sunday Liquor Law, were fined \$150 each. Three others were fined \$100 each.

others were fined \$100 each.

THE SUICIDE OF AN ECCENTRIC OLD MAN.

YAPHANK, L. I., July S.—The body found on the
farm of George Edwards vesterday proves to be that of Afred
Edwards, an eccentric old man, who had been missing for a
month. The case was evidently one of suicide.

THE REGULAR DAILY EXPLOSION IN THE WEST.

CINCINNAN, July S.—The boiler in Rogers & Bustian's steam flouring mill, at Carliale, Ky., exploded this meming, throwing James Summers, the engineer, a distance of forty-five feet, manging him terribly. He died in two hours.

The loss is \$3,000.

The loss is \$3,000.

THE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN.
WATERIOWN, N. Y., July 8.—Heary Washburn,
Bernstein and the suicide of the superior of the land of the superior of the land of the superior, and the head only eight inches under the water. It is amplied that he committed suicide on account of failure is

DEADWOOD, D. F., July S.—A few months ag three Indians were convicted of the murder of Private Le Bader, 2d Cavarry, and sentenced to be hanged on July ' Two of them containted smedical to be privated in the cells. The third was parilogied, the sunday might another it dian convicted of murder committed suicide by manging also